





## Hartford Republican

W. A. ANDERSON, Editor.

Subscription, \$1.25 per year.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

### Rates and Terms

Subscriptions \$1.25 per annum in advance.

Local notices for the first insertion and each subsequent insertion. Large contracts special rates. Cuts on candidates and political matter for per line.



### Republican Ticket.

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1896.

For President,  
WILLIAM McKINLEY,  
of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
GARRETT A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

For Congress,  
JOHN W. LEWIS,  
from 4th District of Kentucky.

ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY.

At Large—O. S. Deming, Mt. Vernon.

At Large—S. H. Kaeh, Mauchester.

First District—W. S. Mason, of Mayfield.

Second District—George H. Towery, of Dixon.

Third District—J. F. Taylor, of Glasgow.

Fourth District—J. S. R. Wedding, of Hartford.

Fifth District—Charles S. Suglitz, of Louisville.

Sixth District—D. B. Wallace, of Warsaw.

Seventh District—John L. Bosley, of Paris.

Eighth District—N. Daniel Miles, of Nicholasville.

Ninth District—Robert Buckley, of Mt. Olivet.

Tenth District—J. B. Mareum, of Jackson.

Eleventh District—H. G. Trimble, of Somerset.

MR. BRYAN is still going around the country making speeches about the same as if he was a candidate for corner or constable.

THE Convention of the National Democratic party is now in session at Indianapolis. It is made up of the head and shoulders of the Democratic party.

In the State election in Vermont Tuesday the Republicans received a majority of over 30,000. This is the first State election in the East during this year and clearly shows how the country will go in November.

In one of his speeches on Wednesday Mr. Bryan said: "I stand before you to declare in your presence that I endorse every word and syllable of the Chicago platform." It is rather a queer way of seeking the Presidency by needlessly repelling voters.

SINCE the G. A. R. Encampment in 1894 there have been 39,000 deaths among the members of the order, which now leaves a membership of 343,000. This is a pretty good showing taking into consideration that it has been nearly 56 years since the beginning of the war.

THE McKinley and Hobart Club of Hartford have opened headquarters over T. H. Black's grocery. Chairman C. M. Barnett of the State Central Committee, has presided to the club two large portraits of McKinley and Hobart, which now adorn the front of headquarters. Every Republican in Ohio county is invited to visit headquarters when in Hartford. You will always be welcome.

THE Hartford Herald is very much like a flea. It has only been a short while since that paper was arrayed against everything contained in the Populist platform and was bitter in its denunciation of the Populist party on every occasion that presented itself, but now they are down on their knees begging the Populists to come to their assistance. Wonder why they do not help the Populists? The Herald is one thing to-day and another to-morrow.

THE little, low down, sneaking cry, lug, cranky Hartford Herald this week makes a weak attempt to prejudice the farming class of people against the Republican party by casting aspersions at the large pictures of McKinley and Hobart which adorn the front of the Republican headquarters in Hartford. Such Journalism, and such low down methods are beneath the notice of respectable people, and we only mention them in this connection to show our readers how low they will stoop to further their cause.

SAM Major McKinley, in his letter of acceptance: "Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely used without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are

owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital or the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the life which rests on it."

### Repulse and Protection and Sound Money

The Com. arial has been urged by a good many sound money men, Republicans as well as Democrats, to say nothing about the tariff, as arguments for protection are likely to repel rather than attract sound money traders. Nevertheless, we see that the sound money Democrats in New York and other States have not hesitated to insist emphatically on their free-trade views.

The Democratic party has been split in two by dissensions on the money question, but both sides insist on free trade. The Republican party holds to its traditional doctrine of sound money and protection and is united in advocacy of them. Thousands of voters adhere to it because it is for protection and are interested in the advocacy and defense of protection. The sound money Democrats who have refused to join in the surrender to the Populist element which captured the party organization at Chicago believe that the free coinage of silver will bring immediate disaster to business, overwhelm thousands in financial ruin and bring distress and poverty to the land. They have lived under protection, and while they may think that the country would have done better under free trade, they know that it has grown and prospered under protection, and know therefore, that protection will not bring destruction. Believing them to be sincere in their opinions about the immediate disaster sure to follow the adoption of a free silver policy, we urge and advise them, after reasserting their free-trade doctrine, to drop that question and use their best efforts to make certain the election of a sound money President.

After that is done and we begin to legislate for remedies, will be a better time for those who put sound money above everything to dispute with others who are fighting sound money from another standpoint, about the causes to which our present difficulties are attributable. [Commercial.]

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

We have received from the Home Music Co., Logansport, Ind., a copy of their McKinley Songster, containing twenty-five rousing campaign songs for McKinley, Protection and Sound Money. The words are stirring and humorous and have points sharp as needles. They are set to easy, attractive music, arranged for male voices; but many of the songs may be sung by mixed voices with fine effect. The price is 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen. We advise Republican Campaign Clubs to arm themselves with a supply of this book.

Nobody doubts the statesmanship and wisdom of ex-President Harrison. In addition to a bright and logical mind he brings to the subject of the currency the weight of a ripe experience in administering the affairs of the Nation. Here are some of the crisp things he says about the free coinage of silver:

"The first dirty errand a dirty dollar does is to cheat the working men."

"I have resisted in many campaigns this idea that a debased currency could help the working men."

"No nation can be free of the laws of trade. If I have a gold dollar in this hand and a silver dollar in that and you declare they are equal and I can take the gold dollar to a bullion broker and get two dollars for it, I know it is a lie."

"The Government can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make the declaration good."

"It is an old law proclaimed years ago in England by Gresham that the cheaper dollar drives the better out. It has been illustrated in the history of every commercial nation in the world, and anybody of half sense could see why it is so."

"I undertake to say that if Mr. Bryan or a man holding his views were in the Presidential chair without any legislation by Congress we should be on a silver basis in a week's time. All he would have to do would be to let the reserve go, to pay out silver when men asked for gold, and we should already be on a silver basis."

"If it could be known to night that the gallant soldier, that typified young American, that distinguished and useful statesman, William McKinley, of Ohio, (applause and cheers) would certainly be elected President, how the hearts would take to cover

the Stock Exchange to-morrow." "Shall we now contemplate for a moment or allow to live any power over our hearts and minds, this temptation to debase our currency and put it in its financial position alongside of the Asiatic countries; of our weak and struggling sister Republic of Mexico? Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this Government and its people shall become a Nation and a people of repudiation?"

Mr. S. G. Fitzhugh asked the Com. Journal the following question on the financial situation and we publish both the question and answer:

It is generally conceded, I believe, by both Republicans and National Democrats, that free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion would be conducive to the welfare of the owners of silver bullion.

How would the owners of silver bullion be benefited if we should adopt silver as our standard of value—silver monometallism, instead of gold monometallism? I can readily see that the silver bullion owner might be the possessor of a greater number of dollars, but as their purchasing power would be but about one half of that of a gold dollar, I am unable to see how the silver bullion owner's wealth would be increased.

G. S. FITZHUGH.  
Narrows, Ky.  
The purchasing power of the silver dollar would be but about one-half that of the gold dollar, but its debt-paying power would be 100 cents. The bullion owner by coining his bullion could pay his debts and his workmen in fifty-cent dollars, and his bullion would be in demand by others who would be willing to take advantage of the legal-tender law to swindle their creditors.

Release is at hand for all sufferers from coughs and colds or diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes or nasal cavities who will resort to the right remedy. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey cures all disorders and sicknesses of this kind. Thousands have testified to this fact. It is made of simple and harmless ingredients of pine tar and honey—scientifically combined. It never fails. There is nothing "just as good."

Take no substitute from any drug.

For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Co.

There is an interesting story behind the Park City Times' changed from its advocacy of free silver to champion the cause of sound money. The Bowling Green Advocate says: Gen. Buckner, spiked the Times' guns.

C. M. Lewis, general manager of the Park City Times and owner of the majority of the shares in the plant, had paid \$1,000 in cash for stock and owed Gen. Buckner \$7,000 for the stock delivered him.

"Mr. Lewis, since contracting the debt, has been unable to lessen it, and it is said he had paid but little interest on the debt. Gen. Buckner had waited patiently on him, and had given him his word that he would wait longer. But on Tuesday last the Governor arrived in the city, and was met here by George Edwards and Wilbur Bowdler, of Russellville, and Major Stahlman, a prominent railroad man, of Nashville. They consulted, and Mr. Lewis was notified that he must put up the \$7,000 at once, which he was unable to do, and consequently sold the paper to the gold bugs who were after him."

Good Old Granny Metcalf, 87 years old, living at 1005 South Fifth street, Paducah, Ky., says that Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is the best grip cure, cough, lung and bronchial remedy that has been offered to the public during her life.

Druggists sell it. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Co.

RENEWED.  
Misses Zoa and Elsa Beck have returned home from a few days' visit to relatives in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood.

Miss Flora Rains went to Mt. Pleasant Saturday.

Mr. L. H. Prizzell and Miss Sadie Renfrow were married at the home of the bride's father, J. T. Renfrow, on last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goff, of Grayson county, visited friends and relatives in this community Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Tina Lee, of Beaver Dam, was the guest of Miss Mamie Renfrow last Sunday.

Miss Margie Arnold, Horse Branch, was the guest of Miss Ida Arnold last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Prizzell are visiting friends at Beaver Dam this week.

A cold in the head is one of the most distressing and disconcerting of maladies. It causes loss of sleep, if neglected it terminates in that most obnoxious of all diseases—catarrh of the head or throat. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is a prompt and ever failing cure.

Up to date druggists sell it. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Co.

HARTFORD CHAPEL.  
Miss Etta Fink was given the box supper at Concord Saturday night.

Misses Clara Foster, Francis and Maggie Black were the guests of Miss Octavia and Ida Black Monday.

Quite a crowd from Concord attended church at Hamilton Sunday.

Measles, mumps, diphtheria and whooping cough, attended church at Hamilton Sunday.

Mr. Legio Fox visited at Bremen last week.

CASTORIA.

### Superintendent's Appointments.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 6, 8 a. m.—L. Rogers, No. 75.

No. 11 a. m.—C. D. Chick, No. 18, 230 p. m.—A. H. Ross.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

No. 2, 8 a. m.—James Davis, No. 82.

No. 11 a. m.—W. A. Casner, No. 81, 230 p. m.—J. M. Stogner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

No. 19, 8 a. m.—Miss Sophia Davidson, No. 99, 11 a. m.—R. Robertson, No. 71, 230 p. m.—J. Karl Taylor.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

No. 22, 8 a. m.—L. D. P. Whitaker, No. 21, 11 a. m.—W. L. Scott, No. 101, 230 p. m.—Ozma Shultz.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

No. 44, 8 a. m.—Ira Petty, No. 35, 11 a. m.—J. P. Park, No. 102, 230 p. m.—Wallace Rossion.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

No. 71, 8 a. m.—H. F. Cox, No. 34, 11 a. m.—D. H. Godsey—No. 62, 230 p. m.—A. G. Teel.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

No. 112, 8 a. m.—No. 39, 11 a. m.—Carl Soper, No. 96, 230 p. m.—C. M. Crowe.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

No. 77, 11 a. m.—W. M. Johnson, No. 4, 230 p. m.—A. M. Johnson.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

No. F. 8 a. m.—Mark Acton, No. 98, 11 a. m.—C. W. Mosely, 3 230 p. m.—A. R. Renfrow.

I will be at my office on Saturdays except the following dates: Sept. 5th and 19th, Oct. 17th and 31st, Nov. 7th and 21st, on which dates I will attend the various District associations. I will also be at my office on first Mondays.

Z. H. SHULTZ, Co. Supt.

The best way to avoid scalp disease, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

Sulphur Springs Republicans.

All voters of Sulphur Spring precinct who desire the election of McKinley and Hobart are requested to meet at Sulphur Springs Saturday night September 12, '96, to organize a Republican Club. Hon. C. M. Barnett will address the meeting. All Democrats and Populists Invited.

J. H. THOMAS, Precinct Committeeman.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove its unequalled merit.

Rosine McKinley and Hobart Club.

On last Saturday, August 29, a McKinley, Hobart and Lewis club was organized at this place with a membership of 100. Bruno Frey was elected President, U. G. Ragland Vice President, U. G. Ragland Secretary, O. G. Crowder Treasurer. We had a good crowd and a good speech by Jno. H. Thomas and in fact everything goes to show that old Rosine can still wear horns. We will meet every Saturday night two weeks.

BRUNO FREY, Pres.

U. G. RAGLAND, Sec'y.

A Correction.

MR. ANDERSON:—The statement published in your paper by Hanner Reddish is not true, and I can prove that it is not. Please correct it.

G. W. REDDISH.

UNION.  
Mr. C. Hanly is sick of typhoid fever. His little daughter, Mary, who has been so low is able to sit up. Mr. Richard Plummer's little child is better. Miss Sophia Davidson is sick, also Mr. A. W. Davidson. Mr. Horace Hocker is able to be out again. Mrs. Ada Reid, who has been sick so long, died at her home Friday morning, was buried Saturday. Mrs. Reid leaves a mother, husband and five children to mourn her loss. She was a good neighbor and will be greatly missed by all who knew her. The singing school at this place conducted by Mr. Horace Taylor will close next Sunday.

Farmers are about done cutting tobacco.

S. B. F.

Notice.

If you are thinking of buying one, call on or write to Gross Williams and let him bring you one of the latest Singers. They are just too nice for anything.

NOTICE:—If your subscription is not paid, please send in the money at once. One subscription is not much, but 1,600 subscriptions amount to a great deal.

Colin at school.

Teacher—How many cents make one dollar?  
Colin Harvey, Jr.—Fifty cents make one dollar.

Teacher—What do you want? Why have you not learned your lesson?  
Colin—Cause pa would whip me if I said it took 100 cents to make one dollar.

Teacher—Why stop? What for?  
Colin—For being a goldbug and going to a Wall street school.

CASTORIA.

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CASTORIA.

CASTORIA.

## Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pangs of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

## Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

## Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." UNANIMOUSLY, Table Grove, Illinois.

## Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills take easy to operate. 25c.

LAND SALES FOR TAXES.

By virtue of taxes due the State of Kentucky and county of Ohio to the years 1895 and 1896, 1 or more of my Deputies will on Monday the 7th day of September, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. at the Court House door in Hartford, Ohio county, Ky., expose for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following lands (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of the taxes due and costs) to wit:

Owner	Acres	Tax & costs
Bishop, Thompson	63	\$4.30
Basham, Wm. A.	1	4.35
Bray, Wm.	80	6.45
Basham, Joe D.	14	4.25
Boswell, Thos. H.	75	3.75
Cooper, Ed P.	99	3.80
Everly, Elizabeth	100	5.35
Ford Bros.	5	7.50
Fulkerson, Jacob W.	50	5.95
Fielden, Lewis	25	5.20
Fanner, Thos G.	17	4.65
Guy, John M.	3	5.45
Gudley, Agnes B.	50	4.80
Howard, Martha A.	172	4.00
Hamilton, Lucinda	75	4.80
Hunter, Jas. A.	120	13.35
Likens, Rus.	20	4.90
Kuykendoll, Mary J.	225	7.00
Matlock, Wm.	16	4.90
Maddox, John	3	4.90
Perry, Martha to acres of land and 1 town lot		3.85
Watson, Wade H.	198	8.10
Young, Ezra	92	7.00

Owner	No. lots	Tax & costs
Sullivan, R. B.	1	2.40
Oloughlin, Bridget	1	\$6.45
Wallace, Mary F.	1	4.20

Owner	No. lots	Tax & costs
Burns, W. P.	32	\$3.05
Eisler, Wm.	100	5.20
Finch, W. L.	228	12.25
Griffith, Clinton St.	147	5.20
Same for 1895		8.25
Hollbrook, Lewis	13	4.15
Hudson, Wm. T.	86 1/2	7.20
Kissinger, J. W.	121	7.20
Lee, Jas. H. 3 tracts	207	12.70
Miles, C. F.	32	3.15
Triplet, Robert	100	5.20
Thilton, John	154	6.20
Taylor Bros.	600	45.50

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE FIRST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY Williams & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notice! If your subscription is not paid, please send in the money at once. One subscription is not much, but 1,600 subscriptions amount to a great deal.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky Salary \$28, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. 5-16.

CHOWELL.

On Friday morning August 28th Mr. Carter Stewart died very suddenly of typhoid fever and heart failure. One of Butler county's best citizens gone, one whom everybody liked, one who attended to his own affairs. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was a kind husband, a kind father and a good neighbor, one who will be greatly missed in our community. R. D.

## DELKER Bicycles Are Good Bicycles - and - Prices - ARE RIGHT -

Bicycle repairing of all kinds done promptly DELKER CYCL MF'G COMPANY

209 Allen Street, OWENSBORO - KY.

## Bicycles! Bicycles!!

ON OUR ENTIRE LINE OF WHEELS.

Our Tip Top Wheels Reduced to \$50.00.

Victor, Napoleon, Barnett, Monarch, Overland

Write for Catalogue and Special Cash Discount

As We Will Save you Money

Bicycle Sundries at Rock Bottom Prices.

Repairing done on short notice.

Hill & Steitler, No. 111 Main St., Owensboro, Ky.

## LAST BUT NOT LEAST

1896.

A 20TH CENTURY EXPOSITION.

Eclipsing Former Events.

THE ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Muhlenberg Co. Fair Association,

—AT—

GREENVILLE KY.,

Oct. 14, 15, 16 and 17

The acme of perfection, acres of breeze-swept shady grove.

Liberal Premiums in Every Department.

TRAP SHOOTING SPEED RINGS

On Friday and Saturday.

Magnificent pure food exhibition, Grand display of flowers and vegetables.

Special attractions the like of which you never saw before.







# Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

## CARLISLE AT CHICAGO.

Talk Workmen Finally Free Color.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle made another of his masterly speeches on the currency question, in Chicago, on April 15. It was to an immense audience composed largely of workmen, many of whom, especially in the beginning, were skeptical as to the benefits of 100 cent dollars. The secretary's argument as to the effect of cheap money on wages was most convincing and effected a notable change in the attitude of his audience. We quote a part of his speech on this point:

"Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 40 cents will not purchase as much in the market as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or to its purchasing power. If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things or the laborer will suffer a loss. But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in the value of the money in which they are paid, and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase. If there has been a single exception to this rule in this or any other country, my investigations have not enabled me to find it, and I do not believe one can be found."

"Congress, early in the year 1862, inaugurated the policy of issuing legal tender paper, gold was driven out of circulation, specie payments were suspended, the currency began to once to depreciate, and before the close of the year the paper dollar was worth less than 70 cents in gold."

"In 1862 the wages of labor, paid in depreciated paper, were less than 3 per cent. higher in paper than when paid in gold, but the prices of the 223 articles used by the laborer were 10 per cent. higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy with his wages were nearly 18 per cent. higher than they were when paid in gold. In 1863 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper worth about 60 cents on the dollar were 10 1/2 per cent. higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy with his wages were nearly 40 per cent. higher. In 1864 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper dollars worth 49 cents each had advanced 25 1/2 per cent, but the prices of the necessities of life had advanced 90 per cent. In 1865 wages paid in paper currency worth 63 cents on the dollar had advanced 43 per cent. above the rates previously paid in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced 117 per cent—that is to say, had more than doubled, and in 1866 wages paid in a currency worth 71 cents on the dollar had advanced a fraction more than 52 per cent. from the previous rates in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced 60 per cent."

"The rise in rates of wages never corresponded with the rise in the prices of other things until the year 1869, four years after the close of the war, when the value of our currency was 71 cents on the dollar, and it was quite certain that no further depreciation would occur."

"The wages of labor, measured by gold as they were in 1860, when we had a sound currency, had fallen about 24 per cent. In 1865, more than 29 per cent. In 1864, and nearly 41 per cent. In 1865, when we had a depreciated currency, and, gentlemen, the force of this illustration is greatly augmented by the facts that these reductions in the rates of wages occurred at a time when several hundred thousand laborers had been withdrawn from the gold of competition, when the government was engaged in the prosecution of a great war and was expending money lavishly for all kinds of supplies for the army and navy, and when the prices of all the products of labor had largely increased."

"The recent experience of the republic of Chili furnishes another impressive warning to the wage-earner against the evils of depreciated currency. In 1875 the peso, or dollar of Chili, was worth about 85 cents in our money, but in 1885, ten years after the change from the gold basis to the silver basis, the peso was worth only about 34 cents in our money. Let us see now what effect this cheap money, or, in other words, this system of silver monometallism which you are asked to adopt here, had upon the wages of labor in that country."

"In 1875, when the peso was worth 85 cents, a mechanic, a bootmaker, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a fireman and an ordinary laborer received together for a day's work 18 1/2 pesos, or \$16.37 in our money. In 1885 the same persons received for the same work 25.95 pesos, but the value of the peso was less than 35 cents, and consequently their wages amounted to only \$9.34 in our money, or just about one-half of what they had received 20 years before."

"Our minister to Chili, after a very careful examination of the entire situation in that country, says: 'It may be taken for granted that in Chili, as in all other countries which have a like financial experience, the consequence of cheap money have weighed most heavily upon the classes that are least able to support the burden.' The evils of silver monometallism and a depreciated currency finally became intolerable in that country, and, although it produces considerable silver and very little gold, it has recently adopted the gold standard of value."

"Our neighboring republic of Mexico has the silver standard of value, gold not being in use, and if cheap money is a blessing to the laboring man he ought to be prosperous and happy in that country. The Mexican dollar contains 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, or nearly six grains more than is contained in our dollar, and yet, not being sustained by a monetary system which keeps it at a parity with gold, it is worth only about 65 cents in our money. Wages are paid in silver and are very low in comparison with the wages paid in this country for the same services. In many instances not being half as much, while the prices of commodities generally are much higher than they are here."

"The prices of imported articles especially are exorbitantly high in Mexico, because they have to be paid for abroad in gold, and the depreciation of their money is so great that it requires nearly \$9 in silver to pay \$1 in gold. Although

our own silver dollar contains less silver than the Mexican dollar, one of ours is usually equal in exchangeable value to two of theirs, because here the coinage is limited, and the government issues the coin on its own account and has pledged its faith and credit to keep them as good as gold, a pledge that has been faithfully kept up to this time, notwithstanding the complaints and denunciations of our free-trade opponents."

"If we are to have free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver for the benefit of the owners of the bullion, the value of our dollar would be no greater than the intrinsic or commercial value of the silver contained in it, and its purchasing power in the market would be diminished about one-half, but the wages of labor would remain for a long time at least, substantially at the present rates, or, if they should be nominally increased in accordance with the depreciation of the currency, experience in the past shows that they would not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of commodities. It is in the rates of wages take place very slowly, while the prices of commodities move rapidly, at some periods changing several times in the course of a single day, and these movements are always more frequent and more harmful when the currency is in an unsettled condition."

"If the solution of this question affected only the character and amount and purchasing power of the future earnings of the American laborer, it would still be a subject of the greatest importance to him, but its importance is greatly increased by the fact that the safety and value of a very considerable part of the past earnings are involved. The thrifty and prudent workman is not a debtor, but a creditor, and the corporations and individuals having the custody of his earnings are indebted to him and ought to pay what they owe him in just as good money as he put into their hands."

"The banks, trust companies, building associations and other similar institutions owe the people of the United States to-day \$5,353,138,321 for money actually deposited, a sum nearly eight times greater than the total capital of all the national banks in the country, while the life insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations and in force to-day amount to \$10,203,904,357, a larger sum than has been actually invested in all our railroads. In view of these facts, which cannot be successfully disputed, I submit that you ought seriously to consider all the consequences to yourselves and your fellow citizens before you agree to the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in order that these great corporations and associations may have the privilege of discharging their debts to the people by paying 31 or 32 cents on the dollar, for that is exactly what it means. Every dollar the people put into these banks and trust companies and other institutions and every dollar they paid for insurance was worth 100 cents and would procure 100 cents' worth of commodities in the market when they earned it and when they invested it, and they have an unquestionable right to demand that it shall be refunded to them in dollars worth 100 cents everywhere."

"The greatest crime short of absolute political enslavement that could be committed against the workingman in this country would be to confiscate his labor for the benefit of the employer, by destroying the value of the money in which his wages are paid; but, gentlemen, this irreparable wrong can never be perpetrated under our system of government unless the laboring man himself assists in forging his own chains."

**STOVEY'S \$15,000 OFFER.**

**Refused it and is To-day a Policeman at \$60 a Month.**

"A king one day, a devil the next, that's the life of a base ball player," said Manager Billy McGinnigle, of the Louisville, to the New York World. "In the spring of 1891 I was instructed by Gus Abell, of the Brooklyn Club, which I managed that year, to sign Harry Stovey at any price. The Brotherhood was dickering with Stovey, and, knowing he would give the Brotherhood the preference over the League if both organizations offered him the same salary, I was obliged to exercise all possible diplomacy in order to carry out my deal. I called on Stovey at his home, in New Bedford, Mass., and in accordance with my instructions from Mr. Abell, offered him \$2,000 to sign with Brooklyn and a three-year contract for \$5,000 a year. He was to get \$2,000 simply to write his name on a contract, and \$15,000 was to be deposited in a bank by Abell and paid him for three years' work. Stovey and his wife were paralyzed with astonishment at the offer, and Stovey knew that Abell would fulfill the contract to the letter and that the \$15,000 was as good as gold. It was impossible to sign with me, however, for the day before he had signed a contract with the Boston Brotherhood Club. That was Stovey's last year of base ball company. He went to pieces after that season, and is to-day a policeman working for \$60 a month. If that isn't base ball all over them my name isn't McGinnigle."

**Time Not to Be Wasted.**

A Nebraska real estate dealer, known in his native state as a "boomer," the following on his letter heads:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers that the town is full of ghosts; for the man's crank who shimmers in these bustling days of boom, life is real, he is earnest, and the grave is not his goal; every dollar that you trust helps to make our new town roll. But enjoyment, and not sorrow, is our destined end of way; if you have no money, borrow—buy a corner lot each day! Live a great man all around us, we can win immortal fame; let us leave the chains behind us, and we'll get there all the same. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, let us make the dry bones rattle—buy a corner lot for wit! Let us then leap and doing, with a heart for any life; still achieving, still pursuing, besting early, booming late."

How about that subscription account? We need the money. When can you pay it? Send us part of it.

Monthly announced by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

also like no other with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

## PUNCTURED THE FAT MAN.

How a Pretty Chicago Girl got Revenge on an Obnoxious Conductor.

The space between the ends of the seats on Mr. Yerkes' North Side car is exactly 12 inches. This is not too much room for the conductor to pass through, particularly if he is fat. Consequently the contact of his perspiring anatomy as he tucks himself along sideways, like a crab, gathering his master's crop of nickles, is repugnant.

Some conductors are more polite than others, and make the best they can of the stinging narrowness of the cars. But occasionally one is encountered who is a hog by birth and instinct, says the Chicago Tribune, and it is with undisguised delight that a car full of people witness the sharp taking up of one of this class the other day.

He was a heavy-eyed, heavy-jawed man, and his girth identity was obtrusive and repulsive. He had wadded and tucked his way back and forth to the crowded car two or three times, causing the women to turn their backs on him and the men to swear.

Near the front end of the car sat a young woman, dainty and sweet and clean, plain, rich clothing and the unconscious ease with which she wore it attested her good breeding.

The fat conductor once stopped by her side, and as his unpleasant person rose and fell with his laboring breathing it touched her shoulder. Quickly she shook away as far as she could, and gave him a look which ought to have penetrated his thick hide, but evidently did not.

A few moments later he stopped in the same spot, and without taking pains to avoid the girl, leaned far over to take a nickel from a passenger. As his stomach heaved against the girl's shoulder her black eyes snapped her lips came together, and she quickly drew from her hat one of those long, bright, dagger like instruments that effect, and—

"Wow!"

The fat conductor collapsed like a huge punctured tire, and clapped his hands to his waistband.

SLATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss  
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**American Eagle Birds.**

In a state of nature small birds sit about and sing only during daylight, and they always retire to rest at sundown. You must look out for this if you keep your birds in cages. They do not understand that they had better keep silent under the lamps are lighted. They instinctively keep on singing, as it is their daylight. The immediate effect of this is that the birds become over-fatigued; they are apt to moult; grow thin, suffer from exhaustion, and quickly perish. The cage should be removed to a darkened room at nightfall; or, if this is not convenient, cover up the cage with a dark cloth before lighting the lamps. In covering the cage care should be taken so to arrange the cloth that the bird can have plenty of air. In removing birds from one room to another it is important to see that there is no change in temperature. If removed to a different temperature there is a strong chance that they will begin to moult, which generally leads to something serious. Remember that Nature supplies a coat to suit heat or cold in which her creatures are placed, and that sudden and frequent changes in temperature are a severe tax upon a bird's vitality.

The object in the construction of a bird's cage should be to furnish plenty of light and air, and the cage should always be kept perfectly clean. It is well to have a night covering of dark cloth which should cover the top of the cage and extend half-way down the sides, so many birds are likely to take cold. [From Harper's Round Table]

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## General Directory.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Governor—William O. Bradley. Lieut. Governor—W. J. Worthington.

Secretary of State—Charles Finley. Attorney General—W. S. Taylor. Auditor—Samuel H. Stone.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Long. Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics—Lucas Moore.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Geo. M. Davidson. Register and Land Office—Chas. O. Boydell.

Insurance Bureau—Commissioner—D. W. Conditore. Adjutant General—D. R. Collier. State Librarian—Mrs. Mary Brown Day.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

John C. Wood, chairman; J. F. Dempsey, H. S. Irwin, Secretary—Samuel F. Brown.

SENATORS—Hon. William C. Lindsey, Hon. J. C. Blackburn. Representative Fourth District—Hon. John W. Lewis.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senator—Hon. A. D. James. Representative Ohio County—Hon. C. M. Barnett.

OHIO COUNTY.

CLERK OF COURT.

Hon. W. T. Dwen, Judge—Dwene.

Hon. J. Edwin Rowe, Attorney—Owensboro.

T. H. Black, Jailor—Hartford. G. B. Likens, Clerk—Hartford. B. D. Ringo, Master Commissioner—Hartford.

G. B. Likens, Trustee—Jury Fund—Hartford.

Cal. P. Keown, Sheriff—Hartford. Deputies—Samuel Keown—Hartford. Joe Roberts, Fordville; Thos. R. Bishop, Centertown; S. T. Sieveus, Cromwell.

Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November—two weeks.

COUNTY COURT.

John P. Morton, Judge—Hartford. D. M. Hocker, Clerk—Hartford. E. P. Neal, Attorney—Hartford.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begin on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Convenes first Monday in January, and Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

G. S. Fitzgugh, Surveyor—Sulphur Springs. N. C. Daniel, Assessor—Cromwell. Z. H. Shultz, School Supt.—Hartford.

L. W. Hunt, Coroner—Sulphur Springs.

M. C. R. Campbell, Poorhouse Keeper, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

FORDVILLE.—J. A. Bowling—Barrett's Ferry, March 21, June 20, September 19, December 19.

BEYOND.—Ben F. Graves—March 26, June 25, September 24, December 24.

HARTFORD.—A. S. Aull—March 5, June 4, September 3, December 3.

ROSE.—C. L. Woodward—March 13, June 12, September 11, December 11.

CROMWELL.—Jont B. Wilson—March 7, June 7, September 5, December 5.

**900 Drops**

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Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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Notice Our Prices:

For the extraction of teeth, \$1.00 and up. Pure Silver Fillings, 75c. all kinds of dental work, and bridge work, or teeth without plates are as firm, as perfect, and as durable as the best, and at prices lower than the lowest.

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For more information, send for our new catalogue, or apply to our Business College in Nashville, Tenn., or to our Branch College in Texarkana, Tex. We have prepared especially for home study, books on bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, and typewriting. Write for price list. These Descriptive Catalogues are sent free of charge. Also, a photograph for the Southern Grocery Company, of this place, salary, \$5.00 per month. I will allow your books on bookkeeping and shorthand prepared for home study, \$1.00 each. (See page 40.)

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**MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS**

**TASTELESS CHILL TONIC**

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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Charles Groves Co., Louisville, Ky., has been successful in curing my child of CHILLS, FEVER, and all the troubles that attend them. I have bought three gross already this year. In all my experience of 40 years, in the drug business, I have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, A. B. CARR & CO.

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per 100 lbs. reduced 25 lbs. in 30 days. The treatment for reducing the weight of the body is a scientific process. It is not a matter of dieting, or of using any of the so-called "fat reducers." It is a matter of using a scientific process, which is the only way to reduce the weight of the body. The treatment is simple, and it is the only way to reduce the weight of the body. The treatment is simple, and it is the only way to reduce the weight of the body.

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REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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Why suffer with Coughs, Colds and LaGrippe when LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for taking. Guaranteed to cure or money returned. Price, 25 Cents. For sale by Williams & Bell, Hartford; K. V. Williams, Beaver Dam; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Brown & Chapman, Centertown; R. B. He Co., Rockport.